

# THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXII.

Star Library

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED AND CHANGED BY  
FRANCIS HENDERSON, & OSBORN,  
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GREAT STREETS,  
BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Tuesday, May 19.*—Bridge Nolan, drunk and disorderly conduct. \$100 for two months.

Pat. Maloy, drunk and abusing his family. \$200 for four months.

Mary Kirby, drunk and disorderly conduct. \$100 for three months.

Wm. Pritch, charged with firing a pistol in a public place, and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. \$500 to answer a mid-meal.

An ordinance warrant was disposed of.

For several days past our neighbors in New Albany have been reaping a rich harvest from the loom of the Ohio. Some two or three hundred bales of hay were sunk a few days ago, and it is being fished out and spread on the bank, which has the appearance of a meadow. On Saturday a number of industrious women were engaged in turning it "right side up with care." After it basks in the sunshine for a few days, it will doubtless be as good as ever. Our Hoosier friends are not the people to allow a good harvest to go unpreserved. This is right—"make hay while the sun shines."

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The military prison is being improved rapidly, and when the renovation is completed it will be about as clean and comfortable as it possibly can be. Those officers attached to this institution are very efficient, and no efforts are spared on their part to render it a model prison. The supply of water is abundant for bathing purposes, and one of the most hospitals in the city is attached to it.

Dr. Wm. Postlewait, who lives about ten miles from the city at the Shepherdsville road, was arrested by the military authorities on Saturday, charged with asserting that "the men who fought under the stars and stripes at Murfreesboro were traitors." It is confined to his trial.

SOURCES OF THE NEWS.—The report that a recent expedition to discover the source of the Nile has been almost, if not entirely, successful, will cause the details of the expedition to be looked for with great interest. The Albany Evening Journal says the sources of the Nile are one of the great problems of geography. Speculations upon the subject date back to the time of Herodotus. Almost innumerable efforts to discover the birthplace of the mystic river have been made. A mere enumeration of the expeditions fitted out for the purpose would fatigue the reader. Mr. Linnean ascended the white Nile (the chief branch of the river) as far as El Aej [lat. 12° 45' N.] in 1827. Between 1850 and 1853, three expeditions were sent out by Murchison. The first ascended to lat. 6° 30' N., the second reached 17° 40' N., and the third went nearly as far as in 1849. Dr. Knobell, a Roman Catholic Missionary at Kharoum, ascended the river as far as Bogekat [lat. 4° 10' N.]. Some two years ago, Mr. Petherick, English Vice-Consul at Khartoum, reached a point near the town, when his progress was arrested by a ridge of mountains rising from 2,000 to 2,500 feet. Capt. Speke, who discovered Lake Ngazza, insisted that that was the fountain-head of the Nile; while Capt. Burton, who went over the same ground, dissent in favor of the opinion; but contends that the true sources of the "holy river" will be found to be a network of rills and rivulets of scanty dimensions, filled by monsoon torrents, swollen by melted snow on the Northern water-parting of the Eastern-Lunar mountains.

TAX ON CIGARS.—The high price of cigars lately had the effect of driving out of the market the genuine article, and we find it almost impossible to procure a fine cigar. We were regaling ourselves with a "no galia" cigar which annoyed us very much from the fact that "I smoked whether I wanted to or not," and burned itself on one side and down the other. When we commenced about one half of the villainous thing, we discovered a tack sticking out of the end of it, which was large enough to be properly designated a species of the ten-penny nail. We have heard a great deal said about the tax on tobacco by the Government, but we had no idea that manufacturers were taxing the patience of consumers by inserting tacks in cigars. It has been said that the tax on tobacco was out of all reason, and would finally end in smoke. We begin to believe it.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Thursday, Jas. Watson and Edmund R. Ives were arrested and taken before Alderman Hall on a charge of breaking into the office of W. S. Houghton, in Boston, and robbing the safe of \$11,000 in United States bonds, and \$1,000 in United States coin. The accused went to New York and obtained \$500 on one of the bonds, having unmasked its true character. The idea is not pleasing to the English mind. Napoleon ordered and England obeyed. He pulled the wires from London to St. Petersburg, and back again to Paris, and John Bull made the motions. When the play was finished, this cruelly calm and critical writer of history pulled away the curtain, turned on the lights, and showed the foul touches how they had been made to figure, and how the "odor of the fragrant Havana" which had assisted the "tumults of the Tuilleries" was perfectly perceptible. The history proved to be, in short, a thorough smoking out of shams and a destruction of false pretences. With all the faults of his book, there is one point in which Mr. Kingslake is unmistakably strong—and that is in his exposition of Napoleon's domination over the English before the war, during the campaign of the Crimea, and after it was over. Hence the spleen of the Edinburgh and the bitter sharpness of Mr. Kingslake's English critics, whose self-love must be rudely strucken.

WE saw yesterday in the studio of our artistic friend Reddin a portrait of our fellow-citizen, Thos. Quigley, Esq., the well known banker, which has just received the final touches from Mr. Reddin's brush. The portrait is in oil, of course, and is a most striking likeness, having been executed to the order of Mr. Quigley's many admirers. Mr. Reddin has thus added another gem to the many already contributed by him to his beautiful art.

THE dust in our streets is rapidly accumulating, and we trust that in all parts of the city the sprinklers will be sparing with their water. The habit of deluging the crossings with water to the exclusion of other parts of the streets where it is needed, should be broken, and we trust that our "watermen" will see that it is corrected.

THE MUTUAL FLIGHT OF VICTORIOUS ARMIES. The Washington Chronicle, referring to the report that the struggles at Wilderness and Chancellorsville terminated in the mutual retreat of the opposing commanders, of withdrawing simultaneously from a field which each thought himself too weak to hold, says, "This it would be but a new proof that battles are often decided by accident, and campaigns determined by causes trivial in their nature and wholly beyond military control. It cites as the most notable modern example of a mutual flight from each other's presence of two great armies in the very flush of victory, the battle of Malo Jaroslavits, fought by Napoleon on his return from Moscow, against Doctoroff at the head of the Russian army, whose mission was to bar the way of the Emperor to Tula and Kaluga, and to force him back to the wasted lines of the Smolensk road, which he would have to retrace in midwinter the royal army of France had he not been given a broad broadcast in the preceding summer."

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GEO. D. PRENTICE,  
ALF. R. SHIPLEY, Editors.

### UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, of Adair.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oshau.  
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin.  
FOR STATE TREASURER,  
JAMES C. WEAVER, of Clay.  
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,  
THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin.  
FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE,  
JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLICATION,  
DANIEL STEVENSON, of Franklin.  
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,  
JAMES CUTTER, GEORGE D. FRENTICE,  
HAMILTON POPE, JOHN W. BAKER,  
RICHARD KNOTT.  
Anna Taylor, Secretary, to whom all communications  
should be addressed.

### FOR CONGRESS, ROBERT MALLORY, of Oldham.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1863.

Send us this morning a card from the Hon. George H. Yeaman.

**THE ENROLMENT BOARD.**—The Boards of Enrollment for the Congressional Districts are ignorantly supposed by many persons to be the precursors of an immediate draft or conscription. This is a great mistake. The Enrollment Board has many important duties assigned it, and the draft is only an incident of its career, and not a necessary incident. A leading duty of these boards is to carry a census of the military resources of the country, in order that the authorities may know to find its military forces when they may be needed. It is, to some extent, in the nature of a lottery selected by commissioners, by which the Court knows where to find this element of its duties. This enrollment of the names of the persons, in a given district, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, may be a preliminary step to a draft, or it may not. This depends very much on the alacrity with which volunteering takes place in our Commonwealth.

An Enrollment Board consists of the Provost Marshal, a Commissioner, and a Surgeon, to whom all questions made under the calling up are submitted for decision.

The news of the capture of Jackson, Miss., by General Grant on the 14th instant is fully confirmed. At the same time we learn that the latest date, heavy rebel reinforcements sent for the recapture of the city, were not more than twelve miles off, and a great battle was imminent. It is not to be doubted that the rebel military authorities, rather than yield that immensely important position, would bring a hero over it, all the force they could possibly concentrate.

We do not suppose that General Grant could expect reinforcements from any quarter, but his army is large, and it is an army of veterans. Besides, that army now possesses, for the first time, the advantage of being attacked in its own position instead of having to assault the enemy in his stronghold. We are of course anxious in regard to the result of the conflict, which very probably has already taken place, but we are not alarmed. Our confidence is strong and deep. The attempt to capture Vicksburg was a terrible undertaking, but the magnificent army of the Mississippi is not to be conquered or successfully withheld by the rebels upon fair and equal ground.

The capital of Mississippi, that great strategic point, that grand railroad centre, will be held. The rebel hosts may dash themselves against it, but they will retire. How long the rebel army at Vicksburg can hold out, cut off as it now is from all supplies both by railroad and river, we are unprepared to say, but we cannot doubt that the fall of that place would very soon follow a victory of Grant over the forces sent against him from the South-West.

Upwards of a year ago, as the public may remember, Congress passed a law, authorizing the President of the United States in certain cases to take possession of railroad and telegraph lines, and placing under military control all the officers and agents and employees belonging to the lines of which possession should be taken in certain quarters pursuant to the law.

The second section of this law, as originally reported in the Senate, was as follows:

That any attempt, by any party or parties whomsoever, to resist or interfere with the unrestrained use by the Government of the property described in this section, or to injure or destroy the property so referred to, shall be punished as a military offence by death, or such other penalty as a court-martial may impose.

To this section, when the bill was taken up in the Senate for discussion, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, moved the following amendment, to be inserted after the word "whomsoever":

In any State or District in which the laws of the U. S. are opposed or the execution thereof obstructed by insurrections and rebels against the United States too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of justice.

The ground of this amendment was thus stated by Senator Trumbull himself in the course of his remarks on the bill:

I do not believe that a citizen in the State of Illinois, or a citizen in the State of Maine, who should interfere with a railroad which the Government had thought proper to take possession of, would be liable to be tried by court-martial under the Constitution. Why? Because in the State of Illinois, and in the State of Maine, the judicial tribunals are in full session, and the judicial operations there, and you can try the most difficult cases in the loyal States who are maintaining the Constitution and volunteering to fight for it, where the court is open when our judges, and the like, are put under the control of the rebels.

We are not aware that these views, expressed by one of the ablest and most influential Republicans in the Senate, were controverted directly or otherwise. Certainly the amendment in question was adopted; and the bill subsequently passed the House as it came from the Senate.

Here, then, it would seem, the party in power solemnly committed itself to the position that a citizen cannot be constitutionally punished by a court-martial if he is removed from the seat of war and where the judicial tribunals are in uninterrupted operation. The position, as far as it goes, is unquestionably a sound one; and, if we are correct in our construction of the parliamentary passage we have just cited, the party in power is bound in consistency as well as in law to respect the position in practice. And we are not without hope that the Administration will in the future stand to this twofold obligation.

We at all events are deeply persuaded that such a course is required by the best interests of the country and of the Administration itself. And in this persuasion we are at one with the Administration's own leading counsellors and champions. Every enlightened and thoughtful observer must indeed foresee in an obstinate persistency in the opposite course nothing but new calamity to the country and fresh disgrace to the Administration. The constitution is pre-eminently expedient as well as sacredly obligatory. It is the supreme policy. Let this great truth sink deep in the hearts of us.

A clever man in Pennsylvania has excluded rebel sympathizers from the communication table. Indeed we don't like to converse with them ourselves.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—It has been often remarked that the greatest evils that have afflicted the human race have not been without their compensating benefits. This maxim finds a partial verification in the important additions made ad progress in medical and surgical science, resulting from the immense fields of labor opened in hospital practice to the profession. Foremost among these discoveries is the treatment of pyemia, hospital gangrene, erysipelas, and malignant diphtheria by the local application of bromine. Dr. M. Goldsmith of this city, to whom the country is indebted for the discovery, has given to this treatment such a full and thorough trial during the past winter that its complete success is no longer an open question. Hospital gangrene, that scourge of military hospitals, yields to bromine as promptly and certainly as intermittent fever yields to quinine. The animal poison is neutralized and the sloughing wound or stamp at once takes on a healthy action.

Military surgeons will understand the value of this new remedial agent, when they learn that the popliteal and brachial arteries pulsating in the midst of a gangrenous slough supervening upon amputation have been relieved, bromine applied to the sloughing surface, and a rapid recovery resulted. One hundred and thirteen severe cases of hospital gangrene have been successfully treated with bromine in the hospitals of this city, a larger portion of which have been healed without any former known system of treatment. If there is such a thing as a specific in medicine, bromine may be it.

In syphilis its success has been equally marked. In no one instance has it failed to arrest promptly the disease by neutralizing and destroying the virus, upon the presence and continued reproduction of which the disease depends for its continuance and its propagation to new subjects. Over two hundred and fifty cases of erysipelas have been treated with bromine, and in no one of these, where other fatal complications did not exist, was there an unfavorable termination.

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